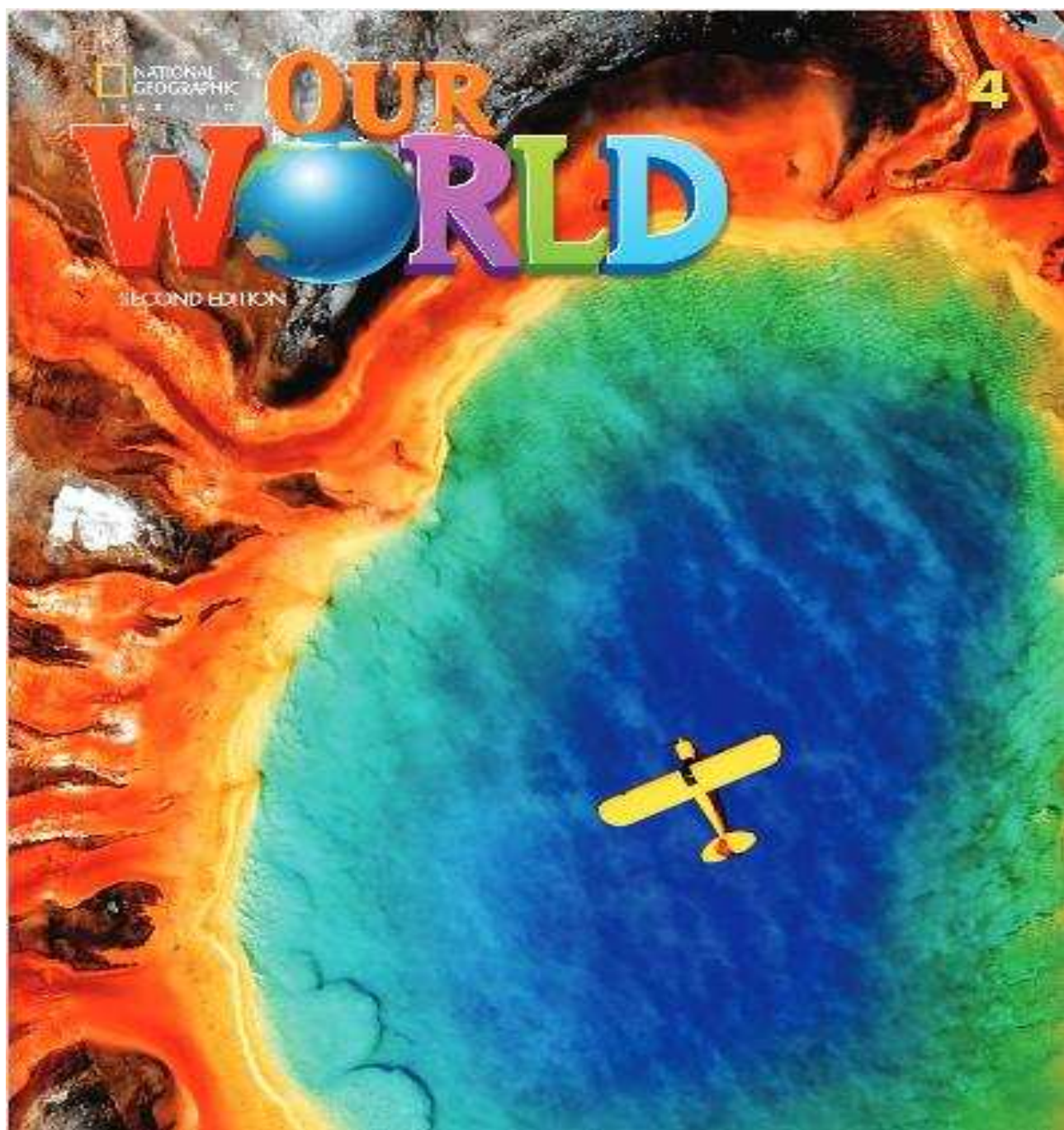




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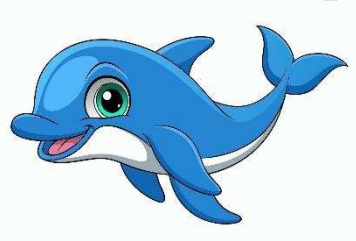
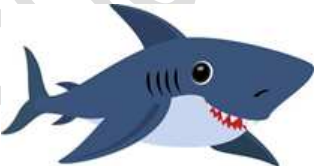
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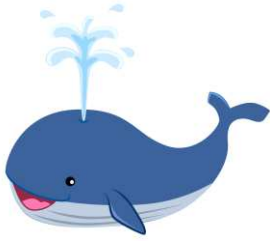
Unit 6



Vocabulary 1

Word		Definition
pollution (n.)		the presence of harmful substances in the environment. <u>Example:</u> Air pollution is a big problem in cities.
resource(n.)		a supply of something that a country, an organization or a person has and can use, especially to increase their wealth. <u>Example:</u> Water and oil are natural resources.
creature(n.)		anything that lives but is not a plant <u>Example:</u> Many sea creatures live in the ocean.
zone (n.)		an area that is different from other areas around it. <u>Example:</u> The school is in a quiet zone.
sunlight (n.)		light that comes from the sun. <u>Example:</u> Plants need sunlight to grow.

midnight (n.)		twelve o'clock at night. <u>Example:</u>We watched the stars at midnight.
disappear (v.)		to become impossible to see <u>Example:</u> The rabbit can disappear into its hole quickly.
layer (n.)		one thickness of something that covers a surface. <u>Example:</u>There is a layer of clouds in the sky.
a dolphin (n.)		a sea mammal that is large, smooth, and grey, with a long, pointed mouth <u>Example:</u>We saw a dolphin at the zoo.
a shark(n.)		a large fish with sharp teeth that lives in the sea. <u>Example:</u>The shark swims fast in the ocean.
fish (n.)		animals that live in water and have gills for breathing. <u>Example:</u>He caught a fish in the river.

a turtle(n.)		an animal with a hard shell that lives on land and in water. <u>Example:</u>The turtle moves slowly.
a whale(n.)		a very large sea mammal that breathes air through a hole at the top of its head. <u>Example:</u>The whale jumped out of the water.
a squid(n.)		a sea creature with a long body and ten arms situated around the mouth, or this animal eaten as food. <u>Example:</u>A giant squid fights a whale.
an octopus (n.)		a sea animal with eight arms. <u>Example:</u>The octopus hid under a rock.
sea sponges (n.)		simple sea animals that look like plants. Sea sponges can be found on the ocean floor.

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1. Plants need _____ to grow.

- a) pollution b) sunlight c) midnight d) dark**

2. A _____ is the largest animal in the ocean.

- a) whale b) fish c) turtle d) sponge**

3. Oil and water are natural _____.

- a) layers b) resources c) zones d) animals**

4. The zoo has a special _____ for birds..

- a) shark b) zone c) squid d) whale**

5. The rabbit can _____ into its hole quickly.

- a) disappear b) pollute c) sunlight d) pollution**

6. An / A _____ has eight arms.

- a) squid b) turtle c) octopus d) fish**

7. There is a _____ of clouds in the sky.

- a) layer b) fish c) resource d) squid**

8. Twelve o'clock at night is called _____.

- a) sunlight b) midnight c) pollution d) turtle**

9. A _____ is a sea animal that jumps and swims fast and loves playing.

- a) shark b) dolphin c) squid d) sea sponge**

10-Many sea _____ live deep in the ocean.

a) pollution

b) creatures c) layers

d) resources

2.Fill in the blanks with the correct words in the box:

**dolphin / pollution / creatures /disappear / midnight / resources/
shark / octopus /zone / sea sponges**

1.On the ocean floor, we can find colorful _____.

2.At _____, the sky is very dark.

3.'The rabbit can _____ into the grass.

4.Oil and coal are natural _____.

5.A _____ is a smart animal that can jump out of water.

6.The desert is a very hot _____.

7.Air _____ is dangerous for people's health.

8. We saw small _____ under the rocks at the beach.

9. A _____ has eight arms.

10. The _____ has sharp teeth and is very strong.

3. Complete the following text using the words in the box:

resources / creatures / disappear / dolphin / sea sponges.

Last summer, my family went to the beach for a trip. The water was clear, and we could see many sea (1) _____ swimming near the shore. We even spotted a (2) _____ jumping out of the water, and a huge whale far away.

. The next day, we explored a special zone of the ocean where colorful (3) _____ and corals covered the rocks.

But we also saw something sad: plastic bottles and papers floating in the water. My father explained that humans must save natural (4) _____ and protect the ocean, or many animals might (5) _____ one day.

4. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences:

1. pollution / is / **Air** / problem / a / big

2. resources / oil / and / **Water** / are / natural

3. sunlight / bright / **The** / morning / in / was

4. midnight / at / stars / the / **We** / watched

5. disappear / quickly / can / rabbit / **The**

6. cake / a / cream / layer / of / has / **The**

7. the / in / dolphin / fast / swims / **The** / ocean

8. shark / teeth / sharp / has / **The**

7. turtle / ocean / the / swims / sea / in / **The**

10. whale / biggest / ocean / in / **The** / animal / the / is



Have to, must, can't and don't

We	must	come	to school on time.
	have to		

You	can't / mustn't	throw	rubbish in the street.	<i>can't = can not</i> <i>mustn't = must not</i> <i>don't = do not</i>
	Don't			

To talk about rules, use *must*, *have to*, *can't*, *mustn't* and *don't*.

Rule	Meaning & Examples
Must	Obligation that comes from the speaker. The speaker thinks it's necessary. Example: - Smoker: I must stop smoking. *The obligation comes from the smoker. The smoker thinks it's necessary.
Have to	External obligation. Another person thinks it's necessary. Example: - Doctor: You have to stop smoking. *The obligation comes from the doctor. The doctor thinks it's necessary.
Mustn't	Prohibition. You can't do something. It's necessary that you don't do it. Example: - You mustn't wait here. (You can't wait here. It's not allowed.)
Don't have to	No obligation. You can do something but you don't need to do it. Not necessary. Example: - He doesn't have to call her at work. (He doesn't need to call if he doesn't want to.)

1. Choose the correct answer:

1. We _____ wash our hands before we eat.

- a) can't b) must c) don't d) mustn't

2. Students _____ wear uniforms at this school.

- a) have to b) don't c) mustn't d) can't

3. You _____ play football in the street. It's dangerous.

- a) must b) mustn't c) don't d) have to

4. I _____ do my homework before dinner.

- a) must b) can't c) mustn't d) don't

5. We _____ be quiet in the library.

- a) must b) can't c) don't d) mustn't

6. Children _____ cross the road alone.

- a) must b) mustn't c) don't d) can

7. She _____ play outside at night. It's too dark.

- a) must b) mustn't c) don't d) can't

8. They _____ bring their books to school every day.

- a) must b) don't c) mustn't d) can't

9. _____ touch the stove. It's hot.

- a) Must b) Mustn't c) Don't d) have to

10. You _____ wear a helmet when you ride a bike.

a) must b) mustn't c) don't d) can't

2. Complete the following text using "have to, has to or don't have to"

At the hospital, we (1) _____ speak quietly so we don't disturb the patients. Doctors (2) _____ check the patients every day. A nurse (3) _____ give patients medicine on time. Visitors (4) _____ stay too long, because patients need rest. We (5) _____ wash our hands before entering a room. Children don't have to pay for their treatment if they have health insurance. Patients (7) _____ follow the doctor's advice to get better. The security guard (8) _____ make sure the hospital is safe.

3. Complete the following text using "must or mustn't"

At school, we (1) _____ raise our hands before speaking. This helps the teacher keep order in the classroom. We (2) _____ run in the halls because it is not safe. Walking carefully keeps everyone safe. We (3) _____ bring our books every day, because we need them for reading, writing, and learning new lessons. We (4) _____ eat in class, as food can make a mess and distract other students. We (5) _____ listen to the teacher carefully and must do our homework on time.

At school, following these rules makes our classroom a happy and safe place for learning.

4. Find and correct the mistake:

1. You **must to** finish your homework before dinner.

2. We **doesn't have to** wear uniforms on Saturday.

3. She **must** eat too many sweets. It's unhealthy.

4. He **have** to go to the doctor tomorrow.

5. They **don't has to** bring their books today.

6. We **can to** see dolphins in the ocean.

7. She **hasn't to** wear a jacket, it's warm outside.

8. You **must** talk loudly in the library to not disturb people there.

9. He **don't have** to clean his room, it's already tidy.

10. Passengers **mustn't** fasten their seat-belts.

Vocabulary 2

Word		Definition
oil spill		the accidental release of oil into the sea or other body of water. <u>Example:</u> The oil spill harmed many sea animals.
Rubbish		waste material; things that are no longer useful or needed. <u>Example:</u> Please put the rubbish in the bin.
overfishing		catching too many fish from the sea so that their numbers become too low. <u>Example:</u> Overfishing is a danger to ocean life.
plastic bags		thin bags made of plastic, often used for shopping, which are not biodegradable. <u>Example:</u> Many countries are banning plastic bags to protect the environment.
paper bag		a bag made of paper that is biodegradable and better for the environment. <u>Example:</u> She carried her groceries in a paper bag.

Biodegradable		able to decompose naturally without harming the environment. <u>Example</u> : Banana skins are biodegradable.
not biodegradable		unable to break down naturally; harmful to the environment. <u>Example</u> : Plastic bottles are not biodegradable.

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

- An _____ happens when oil leaks into the sea.
a) overfishing b) oil spill c) rubbish d) plastic bag
- Throwing _____ in the street makes the city dirty.
a) rubbish b) paper bag c) oil spill d) biodegradable
- _____ destroys fish populations and harms the ocean.
a) rubbish b) oil spill c) overfishing d) biodegradable
- Many shops give customers _____, but they harm the environment.
a) oil spill b) rubbish c) plastic bags d) paper bags
- A _____ is better for the environment than a plastic bag.
a) rubbish b) paper bag c) oil spill d) overfishing
- Banana skins and apple cores are _____ because they rot naturally.
a) biodegradable b) not biodegradable c) rubbish d) oil spill

7. Plastic bottles are _____ because they don't break down easily.

a) biodegradable b) not biodegradable c) rubbish d) paper bag

8. The beach was dirty after the ship caused an _____.

a) paper bag b) rubbish c) oil spill d) biodegradable

9. We mustn't throw _____ in the park.

a) rubbish b) biodegradable c) oil spill d) paper bag

10. Carrying groceries in a _____ is more eco-friendly and doesn't harm the environment.

a) plastic bag b) paper bag c) oil spill d) rubbish

2. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box:

plastic / oil spill / overfishing / rubbish

The ocean is facing many problems today. One big problem is the

(1)_____. When oil leaks into the sea, it pollutes the water and kills fish and birds. Another problem is (2)_____.

People throw (3)_____ bottles, cans, and bags into the water. This rubbish makes the sea dirty and dangerous for animals.

(4)_____ is also a serious problem. When people catch too many fish, the sea cannot produce enough fish for the future. To help our oceans, we must reduce rubbish and stop overfishing.

3. complete the text from the words in the box:

paper bag / biodegradable / not biodegradable / plastic bags

Every day, people use millions of (1)_____.
These bags are cheap, but they are (2)_____,
which means they do not break down in nature. Instead, they stay in the
environment for hundreds of years. Animals can eat them and get very sick.
A better choice is a (3)_____. Paper bags are
(4)_____, so they can break down naturally in the soil. If
we use fewer plastic bags and more paper bags, we can protect the
environment and keep our cities clean.

4. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences:

1. sea animals / birds / **Oil spills** / ham / and.

2. throw / streets / rubbish / in the / **Don't**.

3. catching / fish / too many / from / **Overfishing** / the sea / means.

4. is / problem / **Plastic bags** / a big / environmental.

5.gave / paper bag / a / **The cashier** / her.

6. be / products / **Biodegradable** / can / naturally / broken down.

7. biodegradable / is not / **Plastic** / material / a.

8. carefully / cleaned / **The** / was / spill / oil.

9.hurt / oceans / **Plastic bags** / animals / in the / can.

10.strong / are / bags / **Paper** / enough / for food.



Future with *will* and *won't*

In the future,	people	will	live	longer.	<i>won't = will not</i>
	we	won't	use	paper money.	

Question					Answer	
Where	will	we	live	in the future?	We'll live in very big cities.	<i>we'll = we will</i>
	Will	people		longer?	We won't live in small towns.	
					Yes, they will .	
					No, they won't .	

When you aren't 100% sure, use *maybe*.

In the future, will people live longer? Maybe.

Usage:

- To make on-the-spot decisions. Let's eat, I'll pay for the food.
- To predict something in the future based on what you believe. John's father will probably arrive tomorrow morning.
- For promises, offers, requests, hopes, warnings, threats, invitations. promise I will be there on time.

1. Choose the correct answer:

- Tomorrow, we _____ go to the park if it rains.
a) will b) won't c) are d) don't
- I'm sure she _____ win the race.
a) will b) won't c) don't d) isn't

3. My friends _____ visit me next week.

a) won't b) will c) don't d) did

4. Don't worry, I _____ help you with your homework.

a) won't b) will c) didn't d) am

5. He _____ eat pizza because he doesn't like it.

a) will b) won't c) is d) does

6. _____ you come with me to the party tomorrow?

a) Do b) Will c) Are d) Did

7. "Where _____ they stay tonight?" — "In a hotel."

a) will b) are c) do d) won't

8. The children _____ be happy to see the clown at the party.

a) won't b) will c) is d) does

9. "_____ you watch the match tomorrow?" — "No, I _____."

a) Do / won't b) Will / won't c) Is / will d) Will / will

10. I promise I _____ forget your birthday.

a) won't b) will c) don't d) didn't

2. Complete the following sentences using "will or won't"

1. I _____ (call) you when I get home.
2. She _____ (forget) to bring her homework. She is very clever student.
3. They _____ (be) here at 8 o'clock. They always come on time.
4. We _____ (not / watch) TV tonight because we are tired.
5. My dad _____ (cook) dinner for us tomorrow. He loves cooking.
6. It _____ (rain) tomorrow, so take an umbrella.
7. The students _____ (not / talk) during the exam. It's not allowed.
8. He _____ (help) you with the project. He promised me.
9. You _____ (not / believe) what happened yesterday!
10. Where _____ you (stay) on your trip?

3. Find and correct the mistake in each sentence:

1. She will **goes** to the park tomorrow.

2. He **will go** to school today. He is so sick

3. Will you **comes** with me tomorrow?

4. They won't **playing** football tomorrow. They are tired.

5. My dad will **cooks** dinner tonight.

6. I **won't to** forget my homework.

7. The dog will **barking** at night.

8. Where will you **goes** next week?

9. He won't **watches** TV later.

10. Will she **studies** English tomorrow?

4. Re-write the following sentences:

1. Tomorrow we _____ go to the park. **(Complete)**

2. We will travel to Alexandria next month. **(Wh Question)**

3. She won't **helps** me with my homework. **(Correct the mistake)**

4. The teacher _____ explain the lesson tomorrow. **(Complete)**

5. The teacher will explain the lesson next week. **(Make a question)**

6 They will goes to the zoo next week. **(Correct the mistake)**

7.Yes, She will take her new friend to the party next week.**(Make a question)**

8.They will _____ (sleep) early tonight. They are very exhausted.
(Correct the verb)

9. He won't **eats** lunch at school. **(Correct the mistake)**

10. My parents _____take me to the museum next Friday. **(Complete)**

Skills

Dialogues

Dialogue1: At the beach

Ali: Wow! The sea looks so big today.

Sara: Yes! Look at the waves. They are strong.

Ali: (1) _____?

Sara: No, we can't swim now. First, we have to ask the lifeguard.

Ali: Good idea! What will we do after swimming?

Sara: (2) _____

Ali: Great! I love collecting seashells.

Sara: The sea is so exciting!

Ali: (3) _____

Dialogue 2: Talking about sea animals

Mona: Do you know what my favorite sea animal is?

Omar: No. Tell me!

Mona: (1) _____. Dolphins are very smart.

Omar: I like turtles. They move slowly, but they are cute.

Mona: Have you seen a jellyfish before?

Omar: (2) _____. It can sting!

Mona: True! The sea is full of amazing creatures.

Omar: (3) _____

Unit Review

Part 1 : Vocabulary:

A. Complete the sentences with the correct word from the box. Use each word only once.

layer / disappear / sea sponges / pollution / creature

1. Plastic in the ocean causes _____ and harms sea animals.
2. If we cut too many trees, some animals may _____.
3. The anglerfish is a deep-sea _____ that can make its own light.
4. _____ look like plants but are living animals on the ocean floor.
5. The ozone _____ protects the Earth from the sun's strong rays.

B. Complete the following text using the words in the box:

turtle / creatures / resource / pollution / zones

The ocean is full of wonders. It is home to many amazing _____
(1). One of the largest animals in the sea is the whale. Another sea animal is the _____ (2), which has a hard shell.

The ocean has different parts, or _____ (3). Some zones are deep and dark, while others near the surface get lots of sunlight.

Sadly, the ocean also faces problems. Plastic and waste cause _____ (4), and some animals may disappear if we do not protect them. Clean water is a precious natural _____ (5) for both people and animals.

Part 2 : Grammar:

A. Choose the correct answer:

1. You _____ wear a helmet when you ride a bike.
a) must b) mustn't c) don't d) isn't
2. You _____ run in the school hallways. It's dangerous.
a) must b) mustn't c) have to d) has to
3. We _____ bring our books to class every day.
a) can't b) must c) don't d) has to
4. You _____ eat in the classroom. It is not allowed.
a) mustn't b) have to c) must d) had to
5. We _____ listen carefully to the teacher.
a) don't b) must c) can d) can't

B. Fill in the blanks with "will or won't":

1. I promise, I _____ be late for school again.
2. Don't worry. We _____ forget your birthday.
3. My brother _____ clean his room after lunch. He always helps my mum.

4.They _____ visit the museum on Sunday. They like to visit it.

5.It _____ rain tomorrow. The sky is clear.



Vocabulary 1

Word	Definition	
invention (n.)		something that has never been made before, or the process of creating something that has never been made before. <u>Example:</u> The telephone was an important invention.
wheel (n.)		a circular object connected at the centre to a bar, used for making vehicles or parts of machines move. <u>Example:</u> The wheel is one of the oldest inventions in history.
problem (n.)		not easy or simple; hard to do or to understand. <u>Example:</u> The team faced a major problem during production.
solution (n.)		A way to solve a problem or deal with a difficult situation. <u>Example:</u> They found a quick solution to the issue.
creativity (n.)		The ability to use imagination to produce new and original ideas or things. <u>Example:</u> Her creativity helped design a unique product.
electricity (n.)		a form of energy that can be produced in several ways and that provides power to devices that create light, heat, etc. <u>Example:</u> The house lost electricity during the storm.

imagination (n.)		The ability to form ideas or images in the mind. <u>Example</u> : Children use their imagination when they play.
invent (v.)	,	To create or design something that did not exist <u>Example</u> : He invented a new type of camera.
useful (adj.)		Able to be used for a practical purpose or in several ways. <u>Example</u> : A mobile phone is useful for staying in touch.
battery (n.)		A device that stores energy and provides power for electrical items. <u>Example</u> : My phone needs a new battery.
idea (n.)		A thought, plan, or suggestion about what to do. <u>Example</u> : She had a great idea for a new app.
try (v.)		To make an attempt to do something. <u>Example</u> : You should try to finish your homework early.
fail (v.)		To be unsuccessful in achieving a goal or completing something. <u>Example</u> : He might fail if he doesn't study.
succeed (v.)		To achieve the desired aim or result. <u>Example</u> : If you work hard, you will succeed.

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1. The telephone is an important _____ in history.

- a) wheel b) invention c) solution d) idea**

2. A car cannot move without a _____.

- a) wheel b) battery c) invention d) fail**

3. We had a big _____ with the printer yesterday. It wasn't working.

- a) idea b) problem c) succeed d) imagination**

4. The teacher gave us a good _____ to the Math exercise.

- a) solution b) wheel c) electricity d) invention**

5. Painting while listening to music shows a person's _____.

- a) creativity b) fail c) battery d) problem**

6. The lights went out because there was no _____.

- a) electricity b) invention c) try d) idea**

7. Children use their _____ when they tell stories.

- a) invention b) imagination c) succeed d) solution**

8. Alexander Graham Bell _____ the telephone.

- a) invented b) tried c) failed d) played**

9. A dictionary is very _____ for learning English words.

a) succeed b) useful c) imagination d) problem

10. My phone stopped working because the _____ is empty.

a) battery b) idea c) invention d) wheel

2.Fill in the blanks with the correct words in the box:

battery / problem / electricity / imagination / invention

1. The fairy tale shows the power of _____.

2. We cannot watch TV without _____.

3. The radio needs a new _____ to work.

4. The washing machine is a modern _____ that saves time.

5. We had a Math _____ yesterday, but the teacher helped us.

3. Complete the following text using the words in the box:

succeed / battery / problem / inventions

Long ago, people faced a big (1) _____: how to move heavy things easily. The solution was the wheel, one of the most important (2) _____ in history.

Today, life is full of modern machines, but most of them cannot work without electricity. For example, a mobile phone needs a (3) _____ to keep it running.

Great ideas often start with imagination. If people try and work hard, they will (4) _____ and make the world a better place.

4. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences:

1. imagination / strong / **Children** / have

2. useful / very / is / **Dictionary** / a / for / resource /students.

3. battery / phone / **My** / needs / a / new.

4. **Try** / exam / in / best / your / the.

5. solution / their / a great / found / **They** / good / for / problem.

6. shows / her / **Painting** / creativity.

7. failed / **He** / test / the / study / didn't / because / he.

8. **The** / electricity / without / work / cannot / computer.

9- idea / great / had / a / **She** / yesterday.

10. solution / find / quick / the / **We** / problem / to / a.



Used to for past habits

I					I ride my bike.
He	used to	walk	to school.	These days	he takes the bus.
People					they drive.
My family	didn't use to	have	a car.	Now	we've got one.

Question					Answer
Where	did	you	use to	live?	I used to live in Seoul.
	Did	you	use to	live in Seoul?	Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

You can use *used to* when you talk about things you did regularly in the past but that you don't do anymore. Remember to use *use to* in questions and after *didn't*.

1. Choose the correct answer:

1. I _____ play football every weekend when I was a child.

- a) use to b) used to c) uses to d) using to

2. My grandfather _____ tell us stories before bedtime.

- a) used to b) use to c) using to d) did use

3. She didn't _____ eat vegetables, but now she loves them.

- a) used to b) use to c) using to d) uses to

4. They _____ live in Paris, but now they live in London.

- a) use to b) used to c) using to d) uses to

5. We _____ watch cartoons every morning before school.

- a) using to b) used to c) uses to d) use to

6. Did you _____ play with dolls when you were little?

- a) use to b) used to c) using to d) uses to

7. My family didn't _____ have a car; we walked everywhere.

- a) used to b) use to c) using to d) uses to

8. He _____ be very shy, but now he's confident.

- a) using to b) use to c) used to d) uses to

9. People _____ travel by horse before cars were invented.

- a) use to b) used to c) using to d) uses to

10. _____ you _____ play video games as a child?

- a) Did / use to b) Did / used to c) Do / use to d) Do / used to

2. Complete the following text using the correct form of "used to"

When I was young, I _____ (1) play outside with my friends every day. We _____ (2) climb trees, ride our bikes, and play football in the street. My sister _____ (3) like sports, but she used to read books

all the time. Did you _____ (4) do fun activities like that when you were a child?

3. Complete the following text using the correct form of "used to"

My grandparents _____ (1) live in a small village. They _____ (2) grow their own food and keep animals. People _____ (3) have televisions or computers, so they _____ (4) spend time talking to neighbors. Children _____ (5) walk to school because there were no buses.

4. Do as shown brackets:

1. I _____ (use to – used to – using to) play football in the street when I was a child. **(Choose)**
2. My family _____ live in Cairo, but now we live in Alexandria. **(Fill in the space with the correct form of *used to*)**
3. We don't walk to school these days. **(Rewrite using *used to*)**

4. Yes, I used to eat vegetables when I was young. **(Make a question)**

5. He used to play the piano. **(Change into negative)**

6. My sister use to play the guitar very well. (Correct the mistake)

7. Did she live in Paris? (Rewrite using used to)

8. He used to ride bikes to school when he was young.

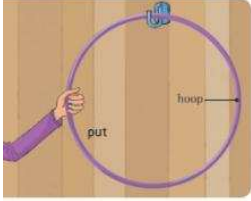
(Change into negative)

9. My brother used to eat lots of sweets when he was young. (Wh
Question)

10. I _____ play with dolls when I was younger.

(Complete)

Vocabulary 2

Word		Definition
put (v.)		To place something in a particular position. <u>Example:</u> Please put the book on the table.
move (v.)		To change position or go from one place to another. <u>Example:</u> The cat can move very quickly.
lift (v.)		To raise something to a higher position. <u>Example:</u> Can you lift the box for me?
turn (v.)		To change direction or rotate something around. <u>Example:</u> To find the market, you can turn left at the corner.
use (v.)		To employ something for a purpose or task. <u>Example:</u> I use a pencil to write.

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1. Please _____ your toys back in the box after playing.

- a) move b) put c) lift d) use

2. The baby is learning how to _____ his head.

- a) lift b) play c) put d) use

3. Don't forget to _____ off the lights before leaving the room.

- a) put b) turn c) move d) lift

4. We _____ pencils to draw pictures in art class.

- a) lift b) use c) put d) turn

5. Can you help me _____ this chair to the other side of the room?

- a) move b) put c) turn d) lift

6. She had to _____ on her coat because it was cold outside.

- a) use b) put c) turn d) move

7. Be careful when you _____ heavy things.

- a) lift b) put c) use d) turn

8. It's time to _____ the page to continue reading.

- a) move b) lift c) turn d) put

9. We should _____ water carefully and not waste it.

- a) use b) move c) put d) lift

10. Let's _____ the table closer to the window.

- a) lift b) dry c) move d) turn

2. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box:

use / move / put / lift / turn

1. Can you _____ this bag on the table for me?

2. The workers will _____ the boxes onto the truck.

3. Please _____ the volume down; it's too loud.

4. Let's _____ the cupboard from its place to be closer to the wall.

5. We must _____ clean water for drinking.

3. complete the text from the words in the box:

turn / moved / put / used

Yesterday, we cleaned the classroom together. First, we all

(1) _____ the chairs to the corner. Then, we put the tables closer to the wall. After that, some students helped

(2)_____ the lights on, while others (3)
_____ the brooms to sweep the floor. Finally, we
(4)_____ the rubbish in the bin. The classroom looked
neat and tidy.

4. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences:

1. is / **This** / very / modern / building.

.....

2. find / difficult / I / this / homework.

.....

3. car / a / very / is / expensive / **This**.

.....

4. dress / old-fashioned / **She** / wearing / an / is.

.....

5. to / important / **It's** / study / for / the exam.

.....

6. a / phone / mobile / **He** / has / new.

.....

7. **The** / difficult / question / was / last.

.....

8. expensive / watch / very / **His** / is.

.....

9. old-fashioned / **My** / is / furniture / house's.

.....

10. important / **It's** / breakfast / to / eat.

.....



You for general statements

Question					Answer
What	can	you	do	on this computer?	You can play games and do homework.
How	do		make	vegetable soup?	First, you wash the vegetables. Then you ...

you = people (In general)

1. Re-write the sentences. Use "you" instead of the underlined words:

1. People can learn new things on the internet.

→

2. Children must wear a helmet when they ride a bike.

→

3. Visitors can't touch the paintings in the museum.

→

4. **Shoppers** should bring their own bags to the supermarket.

→

5. **Drivers** have to stop when the traffic light is red.

→

6. **Tourists** don't have to pay to enter the park.

→

7. **Readers** can borrow books from the library.

→

8. **Passengers** must fasten their seat belts on the plane.

→

9. **Players** shouldn't cheat during the game.

→

10. **Workers** have to wear a helmet in the factory.

→

2. Write clues about these inventions:

e.g. Knife (cut vegetables)

You cut vegetables with it. You hold it in your hand.

1. **Camera** (take photos)

2. **Washing machine** (wash the dishes)

3. **Laptop** (type on)

4. **Bicycle** (ride)

5. **Television** (watch programs)

3. Look and write. What do you use each item for? Write a sentence with "you".

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



4. Find and correct the mistake in each sentence:

1. homework / do / your / **You** / should.

2. book / the / read / **You** / can.

3. tie / **You** / your / can / shoes.

4. can / ride / bike / **You** / a.

5. pencil / use / your / to / write / **You**.

6. must / carefully / cross / road / **You** / the.

7. school / late / come / **You** / to / mustn't.

8. wash / should / hands / before / **You** / eat / your / you.

9. umbrella / bring / your / should / **You** / rains / it / if.

10. can / help / **You** / her homework / with / your / sister.

Skills

Dialogues

Dialogue 1: The Light Bulb

Ali: (1) _____ ?

Sara: It's a light bulb. Thomas Edison invented it.

Ali: What do we use it for?

Sara: (2) _____.

Ali: So without it, we can't see at night?

Sara: Yes, that's right! It's very useful at home, in school, and everywhere.

Ali: (3) _____.

Dialogue 2: The Airplane

Omar: Look at that big machine flying in the sky!

Laila: (1)_____. The Wright brothers made the first one.

Omar: (2) _____?

Laila: You use it to travel to faraway places quickly.

Omar: Is it faster than a car or a train?

Laila:

(3)_____

Omar: Amazing! I really want to ride on one someday.

Unit Review

Part 1 : Vocabulary:

A. Complete the sentences with the correct word from the box. Use each word only once.

battery / solution / invention / wheel / idea

1. The _____ of the telephone changed the way people communicate.
2. Cars cannot move without a _____.
3. Every big invention starts with an _____.
4. We need to find a _____ to pollution.
5. My phone stopped working because the _____ was empty.

B. Match the sentences with the correct verb:

- | | |
|---|--------|
| a) _____ your chair if you can't see the board. | – put |
| b) _____ your pencil in the box. | – move |
| c) _____ this bag, it's very light. | – turn |

d) _____ the page to read the next part. – use

e) How do you _____ a computer? – lift

Part 2 : Grammar:

A. Choose the correct answer:

1. He _____ go swimming every summer when he was young.

- a) use to b) used to c) uses to d) using

2. We didn't _____ eat out very often.

- a) used to b) use to c) using to d) uses to

3. _____ you use to watch cartoons when you were a child?

- a) Did b) Do c) Was d) Is

4. We didn't _____ have the internet at home.

- a) use to b) used to c) uses to d) be

5. _____ you use to watch cartoons when you were a child?

- a) used to b) use to c) be d) uses to

B. Rewrite the sentences using the right form of "used to":

Example: *I walked to school every day. → I used to walk to school.*

1. She played the piano when she was young.

2. They didn't have mobile phones in the past.

3. My family lived in Paris.

4. He drank a lot of coffee before.

5. We visited our grandparents every weekend.

That's Really Interesting!

A curious polar bear investigating a photographer's camera, Svalbard, Norway

In this unit, I will ..

- talk about my hobbies and interests.
- give information about people I know.
- talk about gifts I've received.
- describe and explain a hobby.

Look and tick.

Who is taking the photo?

- ☐ a photographer
- ☐ a hiker
- ☐ a polar bear

Write a caption for this photo.

Vocabulary 1

Word		Definition
collect (v.)		to gather things together.
music group (n.)		a team of people who play music together.
creative (adj.)		good at making new or interesting things.
take photos (v.)		to use a camera to make pictures.
enjoy (v.)		to have fun doing something.
alone (adj.) / (adv.)		without other people.

avatars (n.)		little characters that you control in a game.
compete (v.)		to try to win against someone else.
points (n.)		special numbers you get in a game.
score (n.)		the number of points, goals, etc. achieved in a game or competition.
together (adv.)		with each other.
co-operate (v.)		to work with someone to get something done.

controller (n.)		a device used to operate or control a machine, a computer game, etc.
screen (n.)		a flat surface in a cinema, on a television, or as part of a computer, on which pictures or words are shown.

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

- Children like to _____ stamps and coins.
a) compete b) collect c) enjoy d) compete
- She sings in a _____ at school.
a) music group b) screen c) avatar d) score
- The boy is very _____; he can draw beautiful pictures.
a) alone b) creative c) together d) controller
- On vacation, we always _____ to remember special moments.
a) take photos b) collect c) compete d) co-operate
- I really _____ playing football with my friends.
a) enjoy b) score c) co-operate d) collect
- He was sitting _____ in the classroom when everyone left.
a) together b) alone c) creative d) enjoyable

7. In video games, players can choose different _____ to represent them.

- a) points b) avatars c) controllers d) screens

8. To win the race, athletes must _____ with each other.

- a) co-operate b) compete c) collect d) enjoy

9. In a game, the player with the most _____ is the winner.

- a) points b) photos c) screens d) pictures

10. You can see your game clearly on the computer _____.

- a) controller b) screen c) score d) avatar

2. Complete the following text using the words in the box :

creative / take photos / collect / enjoy

Last summer, my friends and I started a new hobby. We decided to (1) _____ stamps from different countries. Sometimes we also (2) _____ to remember our trips. I really (3) _____ this hobby because it helps me learn about other cultures. My sister is very (4) _____, and she designed a beautiful album for our collection.

3. Complete the following text using the words in the box :

together / points / compete / score / avatars

Yesterday, my brother and I played a computer game. He chose one of the funniest (1) _____, and I picked a superhero. We had to (2) _____ to get more (3) _____. At the end of the game, my brother got the highest (4) _____, but we were happy because we played (5) _____.

4. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences:

1. books / old / collect / people / **Sometimes**.

2. friend / **My** / playing / enjoys / me / football / with.

3. is / room / **He** / his/ in / reading / alone / a book.

4. compete / like / **Children** / races / in / to.

5. co-operate / **We** / friends / with / our / should.

6. alone / homework / her / **She** / did.

7. is / **She** / very / beautiful / creative / paints / and / pictures.

8. points / more / want / **They** / get / to.

9. avatars / are / **The** / moving / computer / on / the / scree.

10. together / worked / project / on / **We** / the.



Describing people with *who*

I've got <u>a friend</u> .	<u>She</u> collects coins.
I've got a friend who collects coins.	
Nico has got <u>two sisters</u> .	<u>They</u> play football.
Nico has got two sisters who play football.	
<u>The boy</u> is friendly.	<u>He</u> sits next to me.
The boy who sits next to me is friendly.	
<u>The people</u> are French.	<u>They</u> live next door.
The people who live next door are French.	

You can use *who* to combine two sentences and describe or define the person you're talking about.

1. Choose the correct answer:

- I have a friend _____ loves swimming.
a) which b) who c) where d) what
- The teacher _____ explains very well is my favorite.
a) who b) what c) which d) when
- That's the boy _____ won the race.
a) what b) who c) which d) when
- The girl _____ lives next door is very kind.
a) who b) which c) when d) what

5. He met a man _____ speaks three languages.

- a) what b) when c) who d) where

6. The students _____ study hard always get good grades.

- a) who b) what c) which d) where

7. This is my uncle _____ works in a hospital.

- a) who b) when c) what d) which

8. The boy _____ sits behind me is very tall.

- a) who b) when c) which d) what

9. That's the singer _____ sang at the party.

- a) who b) which c) what d) when

10. I like people _____ are honest and kind.

- a) who b) what c) when d) where

2. Read the sentences . Choose the best expression. Add "who" :

**takes photos / uses controller / must get the highest score/ plays
in a music group / enjoy computer games**

e.g. c. This is a wonderful choice for students who are creative.

1. A musician is a person _____.

2. A photographer is someone _____.

3. Gamers are people _____.

4. My brother is someone _____.

5. A good player is a person _____.

3. Complete the sentences with "who" where it is necessary. If who isn't necessary, write X.

1. The girl _____ is holding the controller is my sister.

2. The students _____ enjoy taking photos.

3. The boy _____ lives next door plays alone.

4. The children _____ are very creative.

5. The children _____ are running in the park.

6. The teacher _____ is explaining the game is very kind.

7. The boy _____ plays the guitar very well.

8. The girl _____ enjoys music is in my class.

9. My friend _____ always helps me with homework.
10. The runner _____ wins many races is my cousin.

4. Rewrite as one sentence using "who":

1. My mum is a baker. She makes delicious cakes.

2. Abigail is a fast runner. She competes in sports.

3. Bai is a creative person. He's got a great imagination.

4. My dad is a teacher. He helps children learn new skills.

5. Sarah is my best friend. She collects music CDs.

6. The boy is friendly. He sits next to me.

7. The people are musicians. They play together in a music group.

8. Nicol has two sisters. They play football.

9. The avatars are characters. They move on the screen.

10. The girl is talented. She takes amazing photos.

Vocabulary 2

Word		Definition
A comic (n.)		A magazine or book that tells a story with pictures and words. <u>Example:</u> I like reading a comic about superheroes.

An insect (n.)		A small animal with six legs and often wings. <u>Example:</u> The bee is an insect that makes honey.
A dinosaur (n.)		A very large animal that lived millions of years ago. <u>Example:</u> The T-Rex was a scary dinosaur.
A fossil (n.)		The remains of a plant or animal from a very long time ago, found in rock. <u>Example:</u> We saw a fossil of a fish in the museum.
A soft toy (n.)		A toy made of soft material, usually in the shape of an animal. <u>Example:</u> My teddy bear is my favorite soft toy.

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1. I like reading a funny _____ before bed.

a) fossil b) comic c) insect d) dinosaur

2. A bee is a kind of _____.

a) comic b) insect c) dinosaur d) soft toy

3. The T-Rex was a very big _____.

a) insect b) comic c) dinosaur d) fossil

4. Scientists found a _____ of an old fish in the rock.

- a) soft toy b) fossil c) comic d) insect

5. My sister sleeps with her favorite teddy bear, which is a _____.

- a) comic b) insect c) soft toy d) dinosaur

6. This _____ shows superheroes saving the world.

- a) fossil b) insect c) comic d) dinosaur

7. Ants are small _____ that live in groups.

- a) insects b) comics c) fossils d) soft toys

8. The museum has the bones of a _____.

- a) comic b) dinosaur c) insect d) soft toy

9. A seashell can turn into a _____ after many years.

- a) comic b) fossil c) insect d) dinosaur

10. Children like to hug their _____ when they go to sleep.

- a) fossil b) insect c) dinosaur d) soft toy

2. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box:

fossil / soft toy / comic / dinosaur / insect

1. My sister collects every new _____ she finds in the bookstore.

2. Look! There is a small _____ crawling on the leaf.

3. The teacher showed us a picture of a huge _____ that lived millions of years ago.

4. We studied an old shell _____ in science class.

5. My cousin gave me a teddy bear. It's my favourite _____.

3. complete the text from the words in the box:

insect / fossil / comic / dinosaur

1) Yesterday, we went to the science museum. I saw a huge skeleton of a (1) _____. The guide showed us a rock with a fish (2) _____ inside it. While waiting, I read a funny (3) _____ about superheroes. Outside the museum, I saw a small (4) _____ on a flower.

insect / fossil / comic / dinosaur / soft toy

2) On Saturday, I stayed at home. I read a (1) _____ that made me laugh a lot. Later, I played with my teddy bear, which is my favorite (2) _____. I pretended it was a (3) _____ fighting a dragon. Then I found a dead (4) _____ in the garden. It may be an ant. My sister told me that one day it could become a (5) _____ in the ground

4. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences:

1. read / I / funny / comic / a / yesterday.

2. insect / an / flower / on / the / I / saw.

3. dinosaur / huge / museum / the / in / skeleton / a / saw / **We**.

4. fossil / found / rock / the / in / **scientists** / a.

5. toy / **My** / favorite / soft / bear / teddy / is.

6. comic / superheroes / about / **This** / was.

7. insects / wings / have / **Some** / beautiful.

8. dinosaur / scary / looks / very / **The**.

9. toys / soft / children / **Many** / love.

10. shell / fossil / old / **The** / very / is / of / this.



Direct and indirect objects

Sara	gave		the pencil.	to	me	Object pronouns: me, you, her, him, us, them
Sara	gave	me	the pencil.			
My brother	made		breakfast	for	us.	
My brother	made	us	breakfast.			

The two sentences mean the same thing.

Sara gave the pencil to me. = Sara gave me the pencil.

*With make and buy, use for. Our teacher made / bought breakfast **for** us.*

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Sara gave ____ a new book.

- a) I b) me c) my d) mine

2. My teacher gave ____ homework yesterday.

- a) us b) we c) our d) ours

3. The shop assistant showed ____ the new toys.

- a) they b) them c) their d) theirs

4. Can you tell ____ the answer, please?

- a) he b) she c) me d) my

5. My mum made breakfast for ____.

- a) we b) us c) our d) ours

6. The story makes ____ laugh a lot.

- a) me b) I c) my d) mine

7. The coach gave ____ some good advice.

- a) they b) them c) their d) theirs

8. I'll buy a gift for ____

- a) her b) she c) hers d) herself

9. Our parents told ____ a funny story.

- a) we b) us c) our d) ours

10. The boy lent his pencil to ____.

- a) I b) me c) my d) mine

2. Read and replace the underlined word(s):

e.g. My friend bought a new bag for Mona.

1. I gave the book to my sister.

2. We bought a present for our teacher.

3. She showed the picture to her parents.

4. Tom sent an email to his uncle.

5. The waiter brought dessert for my friends.

6. The guide explained the map to the tourists.

7. He made breakfast for his children.

8. I wrote a letter to my cousin.

9. They prepared a snack for the players.

10. She read the story to her little brother.

3. Re-write the sentences .Use "her, them and us":

1. Tom wrote a letter to Anna.

2. The teacher gave my friends extra homework.

3. Dad made sandwiches for you and me.

4. The children showed the neighbors their new dog.

5. I sent flowers to my aunt.

4. Find and correct the mistake in each sentence:

1. Tom gave Anna a book. Tom gave **him** a book.

2. I sent flowers to my aunt. I sent **my aunt it**.

3. The teacher gave my friends homework. The teacher gave **my** homework.

4. Dad made sandwiches for you and me. Dad made **you and me** them.

5. The children showed the neighbors their dog. The children showed **her** their dog.

6. Lea wrote a letter to Grandma. Lea wrote a letter to **it**.

7. I gave the children some sweets. I gave **him** some sweets.

8. Mum bought Clara a present. Mum bought **his** a present.

9. My uncle told me and my brother a story. My uncle told **me and mine** a story.

10. The guide showed the tourists the museum. The guide showed her the museum.

Skills

Dialogues

Dialogue 1: Talking About Drawing

Ali: Hi, Sara! What are you doing?

Sara: Hi, Ali! (1) _____.

Ali: Wow! I like your picture.

Sara: Thank you! (2) _____.

Ali: That's nice. My favorite hobby is playing football. I play with my friends after school.

Sara: Cool! Do you play in a team?

Ali: (3) _____. I'm the goalkeeper.

Sara: Great! Maybe I can draw your football game one day.

Ali: (4) _____!

Dialogue 2: Favorite Hobby.

Mona: Hello, Adam! (1) _____?

Adam: Hi, Mona! I like collecting stamps.

Mona: Oh, that's interesting! (2) _____?

Adam: I have more than fifty stamps. Some are from Egypt, and some are from other countries.

Mona: Wow! That's

amazing.(3)_____.

Adam: Nice! What kind of stories do you read?

Mona: I read fairy tales and adventure stories.

Adam: Sounds fun! Maybe you can read me a story one day.

Mona: Sure! And you can show me your stamp collection, too.

Adam: (4) _____

Unit Review

Part 1 : Vocabulary:

A. Complete the sentences with the correct word from the box. Use each word only once.

creative / enjoy / collect / take photos / music group

1. I like to _____ stamps from different countries.
2. The _____ played three new songs at the concert.
3. She is very _____; she paints and writes stories.
4. Tourists love to _____ when they travel.
5. Do you _____ playing football with your friends?

B. Match the words with their definitions:

- A) avatars ___ To try to win against others.
- B) compete ___ Numbers that show how well you are doing in a game.
- C) points ___ Work together to do something.
- D) score ___ A number that shows how many goals you got.
- E) co-operate ___ Cartoon characters that represent people in a game.

Part 2 : Grammar:

A. Choose the correct answer:

1. The boy _____ plays football is my brother.
a) he b) who c) she d) him
2. I like the teacher _____ tells us stories.
a) her b) who c) she d) him
3. That is the girl _____ sings very well.
a) who b) she c) him d) her
4. We met a man _____ works in the library.
a) who b) she c) they d) he
5. The children _____ live next door are friendly.
a) she b) who c) he d) is

B. Rewrite as one sentence using "who":

e.g. I've got a friend. She plays the piano.

Answer: I've got a friend **who plays the piano**.

1. I know a boy. He can run very fast.

2. She has a teacher. He helps her with English.

3. We met a woman. She works at the museum.

4. That is the man. He sings in a band.

5. I saw a girl. She was riding a horse.



Vocabulary 1

Word		Definition
backwards (adverb)		In the opposite direction from the usual one. <u>Example:</u> He walked backwards to see where he came from.
balance (v.)		not falling + making things equal. To stay steady without falling. <u>Example:</u> You need to balance your chores with your video game time.
connect (v.)		to join, link, or fasten things together. It can also mean to build a relationship with someone or to understand how things are related to each other. <u>Example:</u> Your feet connect to the ground.
down		a preposition, it shows the position or direction of something in relation to something else. <u>Example:</u> We walked down the street to the park.
fall over (v.)		means to lose one's balance and drop to the ground. It can also mean that something topples from an upright position. <u>Example:</u> The baby tried to stand up and started to fall over.
force (n.)		a push or a pull that can make an object move, stop, or change its direction or shape. <u>Example:</u> The force of the wind pushed the boat.
forwards (adv.)		means to move ahead, in a direction that is in front of you. It is the opposite of backwards. <u>Example:</u> The car is moving forwards.

friction (n.)		a force that slows things down when two surfaces rub against each other. It's the resistance that happens when you try to slide one object across another. <u>Example:</u> When you rub your hands together, friction makes them feel warm.
happen (v.)		means to take place, to occur, or to come to be. It describes an event or an action that is taking place. <u>Example:</u> The party will happen on Saturday.
pull (v.)		means to use force to move something toward yourself or to drag it along. It's the opposite of "push." <u>Example:</u> He's pulling the car.
push (v.)		to use force to move something away from yourself. <u>Example:</u> He's pushing the cart.
rub (v.)		It's an action you do with your hands, feet, or another object. <u>Example:</u> I rub my hands to make them warm.
skater (n.)		a person who skates. It can be someone who uses ice skates to glide on ice, someone who uses roller skates or inline skates, or someone who uses a skateboard. <u>Example:</u> The roller skater rolled fast down the sidewalk.
spin (v.)		means to turn around and around very fast. <u>Example:</u> She likes to spin the basketball on her finger

swing (n.)		an object you can sit on that hangs from ropes or chains and moves back and forth. <u>Example</u> : I love playing on the swing at the park.
------------	---	---

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- A strong wind used its _____ to move the trees.
a) friction b) force c) swing d) skater
- The car moved _____ along the road.
a) backwards b) down c) forwards d) rub
- If you _____ a cloth on the table, it will get clean.
a) spin b) rub c) push d) fall over
- When two things rub together, they cause _____.
a) swing b) friction c) connect d) push
- He lost his _____ and fell off the bike.
a) friction b) swing c) balance d) skater
- The Earth _____ around the Sun.
a) pushes b) spins c) swings d) pulls
- What will _____ if we drop the glass?
a) happen b) connect c) pull d) push

8. The girl walked _____ to look at what was behind her.

- a) forwards b) backwards c) pull d) balance

9. The bike may _____ if the rider loses balance.

- a) connect b) fall over c) spin d) pull

10. The _____ showed his moves on the ice rink.

- a) skater b) friction c) force d) swing

2.Fill in the blanks with the correct words in the box:

swing / connect / push / down / pull

1. The elevator went _____ to the first floor.

2. Please _____ the door to open it.

3. To open the drawer, you must _____ the handle.

4. The wires will not work unless you _____ them together.

5. The children love to _____ at the playground.

3. Complete the following text using the words in the box:

force/ friction/ rub/ down/ balance

1)

How Things Move

When we walk, run, or play, our bodies use many forces. We need good (1)_____ to stand on one foot without falling. When you push a door, you are using (2)_____. When two things slide against each other, they cause (3)_____. If you (4)_____ your hands together, you get warm. The ball rolled (5)_____ the hill very fast.

2)

push / friction / balance / skater

When a (1)_____ moves on the ice, they must use their muscles to (2)_____ and pull their body. To go forwards or backwards, they need to keep their (3)_____ carefully. If they lose control, they may fall over and crash down on the ice.

A big part of skating is about forces. A force is a push or a pull that makes something move. For example, when two surfaces rub against each other, friction is created. (4) _____ helps your shoes connect to the ground so you don't slide too much.

4. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences:

1. swing / child / **The** / sat / the / on.

2. cart / **He** / the / forwards / pushed.

3. the / glass / with / cloth / **I** / rub / a.

4. fast / wheel / the / bike / **The** / spin / makes.

5. wire / connect / the / **We** / to / the / light.

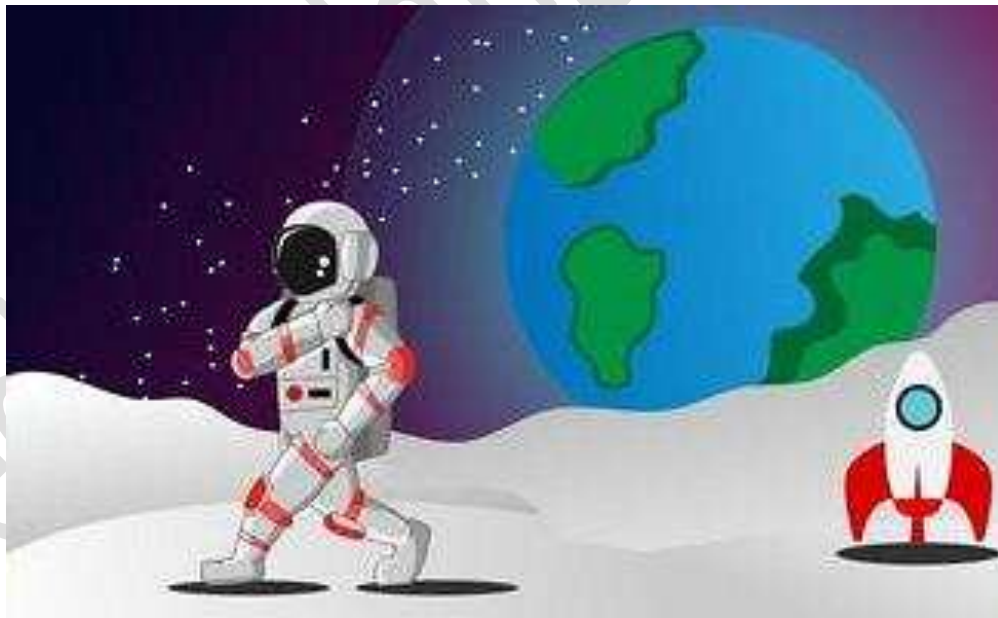
6. pull / rope / **They** / the / force / with.

7. step / one / backwards / **Take**.

8. stood / on / one / foot / **She** / balance/ to.

9. fisherman / the / fish / net / pulls / **The**.

10. the / might / stage / fall over / **He** / on.



Grammar 1

Cause and effect with double comparatives

The more	she reads,	the more	she learns.
The more	I think about the problem,	the more	I worry about it.
The more	you push the swing,	the higher	it goes.
The more	we practise English,	the better	we will speak.

In each sentence, the first action causes the second action.

The more *she reads*, **the more** *she learns*.

first action second action

You can also use *will* with the second action.

The more she reads, the more she will learn.

1. Choose the correct answer:

1. The more I eat sweets, the _____ I feel sick.

- a) better b) more c) happier d) stronger

2. The more we practice football, the _____ we play.

- a) worse b) taller c) better d) stronger

3. The more you study, the _____ you will know.

- a) less b) more c) faster d) smaller

4. The more he runs, the _____ he gets tired.

- a) more b) less c) taller d) slower

5. The more I help my friends, the _____ they like me.

- a) weaker b) more c) smaller d) faster

6. The more you push the swing, the _____ it goes.

- a) lower b) higher c) smaller d) slower

7. The more they practice English, the _____ they speak.

- a) better b) worse c) weaker d) taller

8. The more we sleep early, the _____ we feel in the morning.

- a) worse b) taller c) better d) less

9. The more we share our toys, the _____ friends we make.

- a) fewer b) more c) slower d) smaller

10. **The more** you read, the _____ new words you will learn.

- a) more b) less c) taller d) slower

happier – sadder – colder – easier – stronger –

2. Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

1. The more the music plays, the _____ it sounds.

2. The more the wind blows, the _____ it gets outside.

3. The more he eats healthy food, the _____ he grows.

4. The less she talks to her friends, the _____ she feels.

5. The more you practice the song, the _____ it is to sing.

6. The more jokes we hear, the _____ we become.

3. Make sentences showing that one thing depends on the other:

Follow the example:

You practise a language. You speak more fluently.

The more you practise a language, **the more** fluently you speak.

1. You read books. You learn more words.

2. You eat healthy food. You grow stronger.

3. We play games. We have more fun.

4. He studies hard. He gets better grades.

5. They help others. They feel proud.

6. You play sports. You become fitter.

7. He exercises every day. He becomes stronger.

8. I drink water. I feel healthier.

9. She listens to music. She feels happier.

10. You sleep well. You feel less tired.

4. Correct the mistakes:

1. The more I read, the **more faster** I get. _____

2. The more you **plays**, the more fun you have. _____

3. The more he eats, the more stronger he becomes. _____
4. The more she listens to music, the happier she feel. _____
5. The more she plants flowers, the more tall they grow. _____
6. The more they help, the more proud they becomes. _____
7. The more he studies, the more better grades he gets. _____
8. The more we runs, the more tired we get. _____
9. The more I drink water, the more healthier I feel. _____
10. The more they watch videos, the more facts they learns. _____

Vocabulary 2

Word		Definition
away from (p.p.)		- not near something; at a distance from something. <u>Example:</u> The cat ran away from the dog.
direction (n.)		- the way something moves or is positioned. <u>Example:</u> The teacher showed us the right direction to the museum.
gravity (n.)		- The force that pulls objects toward the Earth (or any other planet). <u>Example:</u> Gravity keeps our feet on the ground.
lean (v.)		-to (cause to) slope in one direction, or to move the top part of the body in a particular direction. <u>Example:</u> She leaned forward and whispered something in my ear.
towards (prep.)		-in the direction of, or closer to someone or something. <u>Example:</u> She stood up and walked towards him.

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1. The boy walked _____ the playground to go home.

- a) away from b) direction c) gravity d) lean

2. The compass shows the _____ we need to travel.

- a) gravity b) direction c) towards d) lean

3. Apples fall to the ground because of _____

- a) lean b) away from c) gravity d) direction

4. Please don't _____ too far out of the window. It's dangerous.

- a) lean b) direction c) away from d) gravity

5. The dog ran _____ its owner and into the park.

- a) towards b) lean c) gravity d) direction

6. She moved the chair _____ the wall to make more space.

- a) gravity b) lean c) away from d) towards

7. Can you point me in the right _____ to the train station?

- a) away from b) gravity c) direction d) lean

8. Astronauts float in space because there is no strong _____ there.

- a) towards b) lean c) gravity d) direction

9. The baby took a step _____ her mother with a big smile.

- a) lean b) away from c) towards d) gravity

10. If you _____ on the desk, it can break.

- a) away from b) lean c) direction d) gravity

2. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box: You can use the word more than one time:

away from / direction / gravity / lean / towards

1. The cat jumped _____ the table after hearing a loud noise.
2. Birds fly in the same _____ when they migrate in winter.
3. Because of _____, things always fall down instead of up.
4. Don't _____ on the door, or it might not close properly.
5. She walked quickly _____ the bus stop because she was late.
6. The children ran _____ the playground after the school bell rang.
7. The driver turned the car in the opposite _____ by mistake.
8. Astronauts wear special suits to protect themselves from low _____ in space.
9. Please don't _____ on the fence; it isn't very strong.
10. The little boy moved his chair closer _____ his father at dinner

3. complete the text from the words in the box:

lean / towards / gravity / direction

Last week, our science teacher explained how things move on Earth. She told us that everything falls down because of

(1)_____. For example, if you throw a ball into the

air, it comes back down. She also showed us how to walk safely. She said, "Don't (2)_____ too much on one side or you may fall."

During the lesson, she asked us to stand up and walk two steps (3)_____ the board, then two steps away from the door. We laughed because some students went in the wrong (4)_____ and almost bumped into each other.

4. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences:

1. fell / ball / the / ground / to / because of / gravity / **The**.

2. car / wrong / was / the / moving / direction / in / **The**.

3. away from / **The** / fire / children / ran / quickly / the.

4. tree / towards / leaned / **The** / old / fence / the.

5. pulled / box / the / man / away from / **The** / door / the.

6. **The** / points / compass / the / towards/ north.

7. fell off / chair / leaned / the / **He** / too much / because he.

8. bird / flew / towards / **The** / nest / its / quickly.

9. **Astronauts** / feel / without / gravity / space / in / weightless.

10. moved / away from / slowly / the / snake / **They**.



Definitions with *which*

Gravity is a <u>force</u> .	<u>It</u> pulls you towards the earth.
Gravity is a force which pulls you towards the earth.	
A carnivore is an <u>animal</u> .	<u>It</u> eats meat.
A carnivore is an animal which eats meat.	
Skates are special <u>shoes</u> .	You wear <u>them</u> to go ice skating.
Skates are special shoes which you wear to go ice skating.	
Honey is a sweet <u>food</u> .	Bees make <u>it</u> .
Honey is a sweet food which bees make.	

You can use *which* in a sentence to give definitions.

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- A telescope is a tool _____ helps us see stars and planets.
a) what b) which c) who d) when
- Chocolate is a sweet food _____ many children love to eat.
a) which b) who c) what d) when
- A dictionary is a book _____ gives the meanings of words.
a) who b) which c) where d) when
- A mobile phone is a device _____ people use to call and send messages.
a) which b) what c) who d) where

5. A refrigerator is a machine _____ keeps food cold and fresh.

- a) which b) who c) when d) what

6. A camera is a machine _____ takes photos.

- a) which b) who c) what d) where

7. A pen is an object _____ we use for writing.

- a) who b) which c) when d) what

8. A bus is a vehicle _____ carries many passengers.

- a) what b) which c) when d) who

9. Honey is a sweet food _____ bees produce.

- a) which b) who c) what d) when

10. A computer is a machine _____ helps us work, play, and learn.

- a) which b) who c) what d) where

2. Look and write. Describe each object using "which":

e.g.



A tooth brush is an object which you use it to clean your teeth.

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



3. Complete the sentences with "which" where it is necessary. If who isn't necessary, write X:

1. A telescope _____ helps people see the stars

2. A bike is a vehicle _____ you can ride and has two wheels.
3. A ruler _____ is on the desk belongs to Sara.
4. A dictionary is a book _____ students use at school.
5. This is my favorite book _____ I read every night.
6. This chair _____ is made of wood.
7. A pen _____ is blue is mine.
8. A computer _____ runs very fast.
9. An orange _____ is on the table looks fresh.
10. My phone _____ rings a lot.

4. Rewrite as one sentence using "which":

1. I've got a bike. It has two big wheels.

2. This is my computer. It runs very fast.

3. We read a story. It was very interesting.

4. I bought a new bag. It is red and black.

5. That's the game. It is fun to play together.

6. I saw a film. It was very funny.

7. She has a phone. It takes great photos.

8. We visited a museum. It was full of old fossils.

9. He wore a jacket. It was too big for him.

11. They built a bridge. It is very strong.

Skills

Dialogues

Dialogue 1: The Spinning Top

Nour: Look! (1) _____

Hany: Yes! It can spin for a long time, that's because you used enough force when you made it spin.

Nour: But after a while, it slows down.

(2) _____ ?

Hany: It slows down because of friction when the top rubs against the ground.

Nour: (3) _____.

Hany: Exactly! If there were no friction, it would keep spinning forwards forever.

Nour: That's so cool! Science really helps us understand toys.

Hany: (4) _____.

Dialogue 2: At the Science Fair

Omar: Hi Salma!

(1) _____ ?

Salma: I made a model of the solar system. It shows how planets spin around the sun.

Omar: Wow! (2)_____. I'm showing how things fall down to the ground.

Salma: That's cool! Gravity is a force that pulls everything towards Earth.

Omar: Yes! I also show how objects can roll forwards or backwards depending on the push.

Salma: (3)_____.

Omar: I agree! Let's go look at the other projects together.

Unit Review

Part 1 : Vocabulary:

A. Complete the sentences with the correct word from the box. Use each word only once.

rub / happen / push / spin / skater

1. A _____ slid across the ice without slowing down.
2. What will _____ if you drop the glass?
3. The toy top will _____ very fast when you twist it.
4. Please _____ the door to close it.
5. Don't _____ your eyes too hard—it can hurt them.

B. Choose the correct answer from (a, b, c, or d):

1. Birds flew _____ the storm to find safety.

a) towards b) learn c) away from d) gravity

2. The compass always points in the same _____.

a) direction b) learn c) towards d) away from

3. _____ pulls everything on Earth down to the ground.

a) Lean b) Direction c) Gravity d) Away
from

4. Be careful not to _____ too far out of the window.

- a) lean b) towards c) direction d) gravity

5. The car turned sharply _____ the mountains.

- a) towards b) learn c) gravity d) away from

Part 2 : Grammar:

A. Choose the correct answer:

1. The harder I work, the _____ I achieve.

- a) less b) more c) faster d) smaller

2. The more you practice speaking, the _____ your pronunciation becomes.

- a) louder b) better c) taller d) weaker

3. The more he listens to music, the _____ he feels.

- a) noisier b) calmer c) smaller d) faster

4. The more we train, the _____ we perform in competitions.

- a) better b) slower c) less d) worse

5. The more she reads, the _____ her vocabulary grows.

- a) worse b) smaller c) richer d) weaker

B. Correct the mistakes:

1. The more you study, the more quicker you will improve.

2. The more we run, the more tired we get.

3. The more I travel, the more adventurous I feel.

4. The more you practice, the more better you play.

5. The more I cook, the more creative I become.

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امسح الباركود بالمويل لتثبيت
التطبيق وتحميل كل الملازم مجاناً وبسرعه



حمل التطبيق الآن



كورسات ونتائج امتحانات



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